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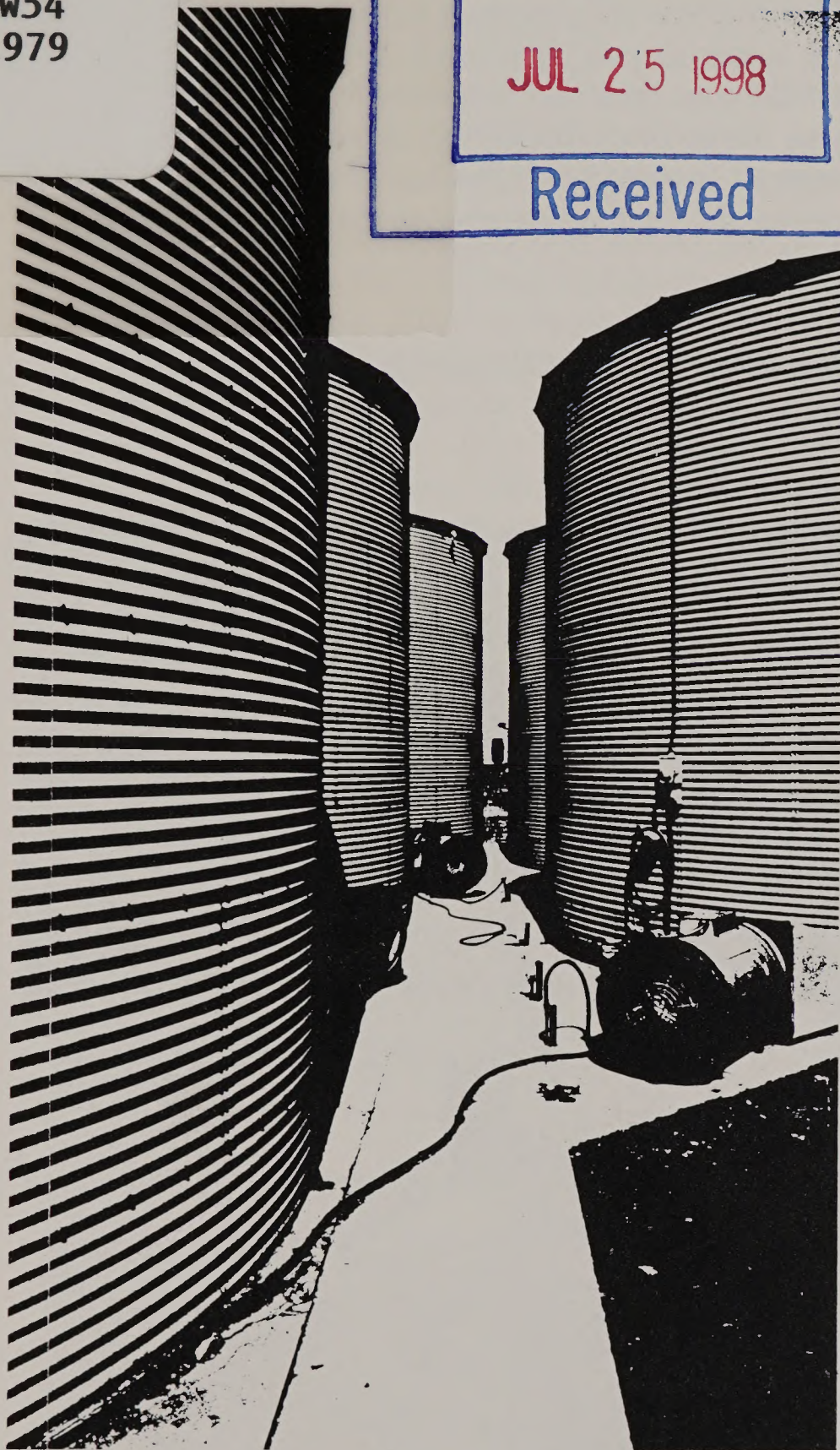
When You Have Farm-Stored Grain Under CCC Loan . . .

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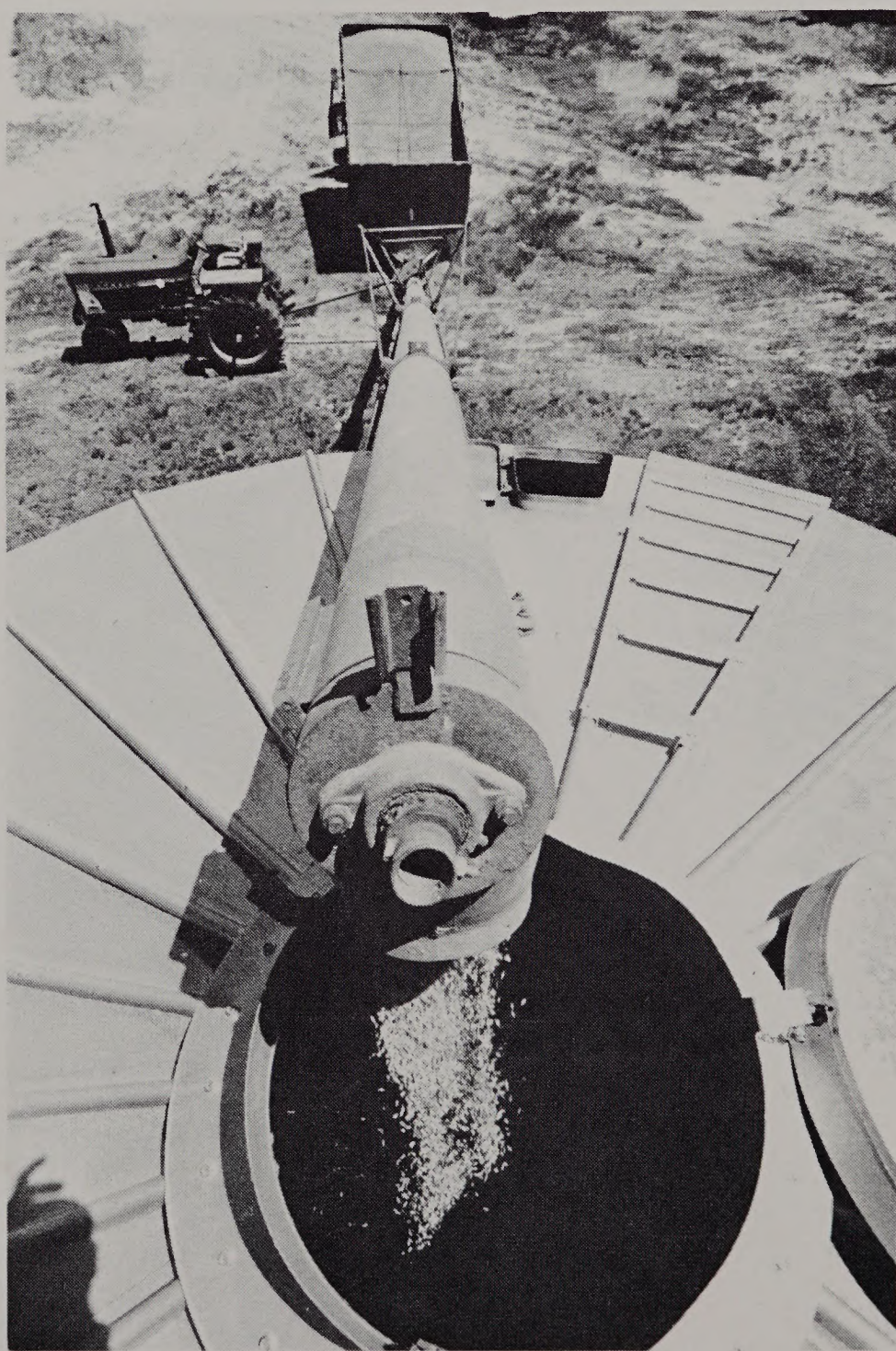
AGRICULTURAL
STABILIZATION AND
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

When You Have Farm-Stored Grain Under CCC Loan . . .

YOU BENEFIT!

The money you receive from your CCC loan can be used to pay operating and production costs while you look for a better market. This allows you time and flexibility to plan your management strategy - develop more marketing options - sell when the price is right for you.

But until your CCC loan is satisfied—



YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE!

When you got your commodity loan at your local ASCS county office, you signed an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Your responsibilities are spelled out in the terms and conditions section of the agreement. IT'S ALL THERE IN THE FINE PRINT - so read your agreement carefully.

Until your farm-stored loan is satisfied, you are responsible for both the quality and the quantity of the grain under loan. Deterioration, shortage or contamination can cost you money when it's time to settle up.

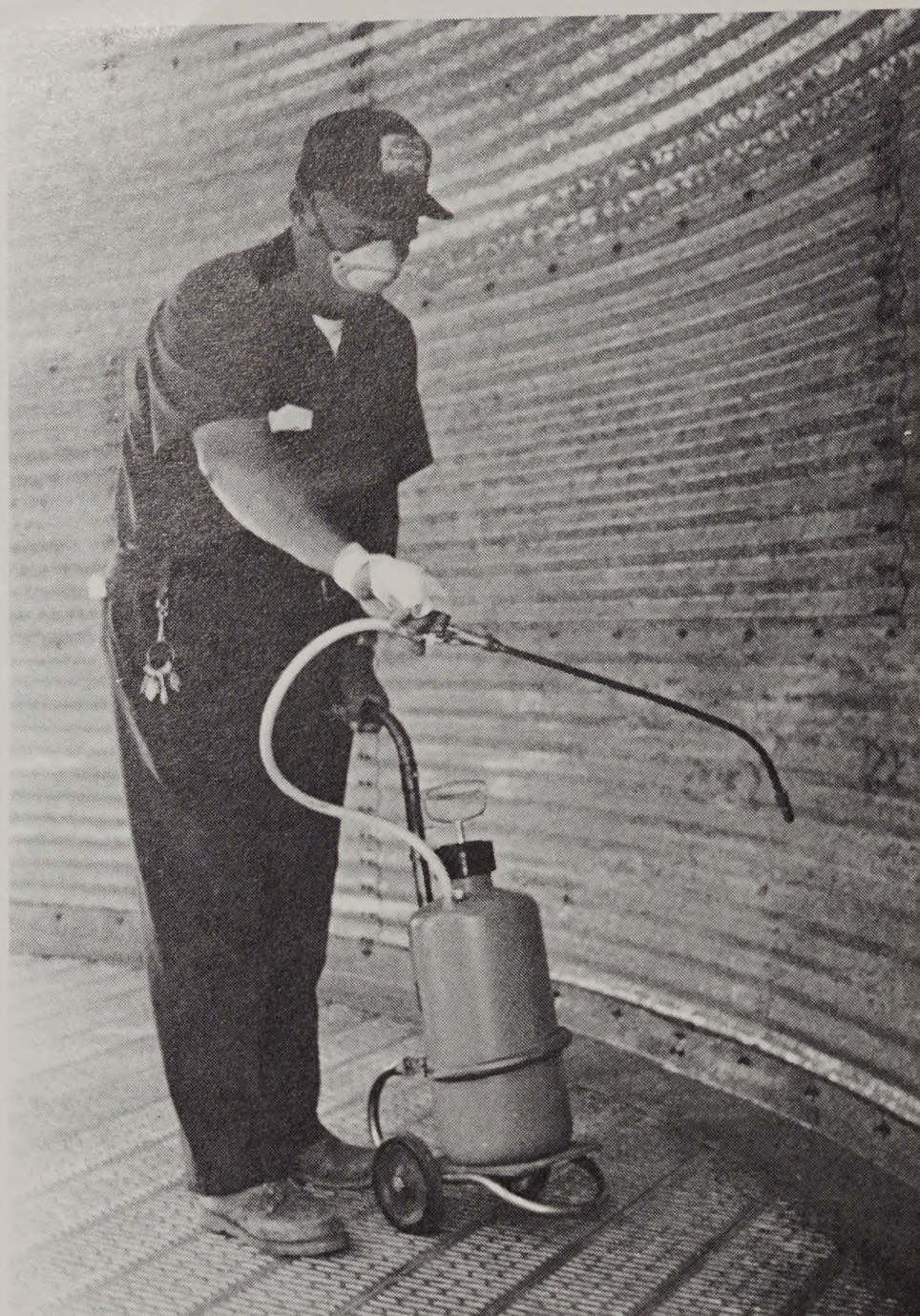
Protect your interests and safeguard your commodity by using good storage management.

REMEMBER !

BEFORE HARVEST BEGINS:

- Check bins for leaks and repair if needed.
- Clean up trash and spilled grain around the bins.
- Thoroughly clean the inside of storage areas and spray interior surfaces with an approved residual insecticide.
- Clean combines, trucks and other grain handling equipment - augers, too.
- Adjust combine to minimize grain damage and accumulation of foreign material.





AT STORAGE TIME:

- Store clean, dry grain.
- Apply an approved protectant against insects as grain is placed in storage.
- Do not overfill bin. Space is needed for proper inspection, grain surface conditioning and insect control.
- Dry grain if necessary.
- Aerate to remove field heat—bringing the bin temperature close to the average outside temperature is desirable in most areas.

WHILE YOUR GRAIN IS IN STORAGE

- Check carefully at regular intervals (2-3 weeks).
- Check grain temperatures each inspection. Any evidence of higher than normal temperature is a danger signal.

- Look for insects (likely spots are grain surface peaks, at the unloading door and the southwest side of the bin.) Use an approved fumigant, if necessary, to kill insects.
- Look for mold and caking. If there are signs of these, it may be necessary to remove some grain for conditioning. Be sure to notify the county ASCS office before any grain is removed from storage—authorization is needed for removal.
- Look for evidence of rodents and birds. Contamination lowers the value of your grain so make repairs promptly, if needed.
- If your bin is equipped with fans, aerate to cool the grain when the outside air is cooler than the grain. Run the fans during the first cool nights of early fall when the outside temperature is about 10 degrees cooler than the grain. Do not reduce grain temperature below 40 degrees F. In the spring, run fans to gradually warm the grain to about 65 degrees F.
- Notify the county ASCS office immediately if any of your grain under loan is lost or damaged by fire, flood, wind, theft, etc.



BEFORE YOU REMOVE YOUR GRAIN FROM STORAGE

- Notify the county ASCS office.

If grain is out of condition and needs to be moved, authorization is needed before removal.

If you intend to feed the grain, repayment before removal is necessary.

If you intend to sell the grain, authorization to move it can be obtained at the county ASCS office.

Be sure you notify the county ASCS office before you move any grain under loan.

Check with your county ASCS and Extension offices for more information on loan program requirements and proper management of stored grain.

Participation in programs administered by ASCS is open to all eligible farmers regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, or national origin.



